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THE MYSTERIOUS GUEST. AN ABSORBING STORY.

Upon an eminence between a wood, a morass, and a river, at some distance from the high road, stands a wooden country house, the residence of Gaurilla Michailowitch, P., a retired Captain, and at present district justice, a very worthy man, as are all district justices in the W— department.

Early one Sunday morning, in the month of August, 1830, his worship Gaurilla Michailowitch, with his honored lady Praskowja Jegorowna, sat off for the city in a brinks. Scarcely had the master and mistress driven from their door, when all servants followed their example, and quitted the house also. Duna alone remained in the house.

Girls shut up in a house by themselves are always afraid of thieves.—Duna, therefore, carefully fastened the outer doors, and to avoid thinking of thieves, she went to look at herself in the glass while she waited for the valet, her lover, whom she had given to understand that her master and mistress were to spend the whole day in town. In the pleasantest possible mood Duna arranged her curls, set her neckerchief in order, tightened her girdle, and hummed a tune, when suddenly there was a gentle tap at the door.

"That is he!" and like an arrow she flew and opened it to let him in. "Ah! it is not him!"

"I am your man," replied a deep husky voice, as there cautiously entered through the open door a big built fellow, in a tattered frieze cloak and faded cap, with a swiftness such as was in want of the barber's office, terrible foxy mustachios, and a dusky red nose, a scarred forehead, blue lips, and blood thirsty eyes; the very type of the chairman of a city pot-house, or one of those diabolical figures that are only to be seen in Salvator Rosa's paintings.

The astounded Duna recoiled some steps and repeated with a sigh from the bottom of her heart, "It is not he!" Meanwhile the stranger had stepped in, and with the utmost coolness closed the door again, looked it, and put the key in his pocket.

"What do you want? Who are you?" cried Duna. "Why do you put the key in your pocket?"

"Don't be alarmed, my little dear," he said smiling. "I am come to pay a visit. The time must have hung heavy on your hands all alone here."

"Not at all. But what do you mean by pecketing the key?"

"I always lock the door when I have the luck to be alone with so pretty a girl as you, my angel!"

"But who are you? It is very unhandsome, so it is, to make fun of a girl, and tease her so without any acquaintance."

"I never visit acquaintances," he replied, with an altered look, and a tone that froze the poor girl's blood.

"Who are you I say?" she continued.

"Who am I?"

"Yes, who are you? Your calling? Your name?"

"I am a thief."

"A thief?" she echoed falteringly, turning white as snow.

"I am a thief by name, and a robber by station," he said.

Duna was terrified—a cold tremor ran through her frame; but seeing that her visitor was making sport of her uneasiness, she rallied herself a little, and cried out hurriedly, but with a tremulous voice, "A robber! Pooh! what a horrid life!"

"Every man to his calling. I had another once; but now, I say, my pretty lass, give me something to eat. I have not put a bit in my mouth these three days. We will have breakfast together, and then—"

With a sudden gesture he threw his arm round her neck to kiss her.

"Hands off, if you please, Mr. Robber! I'd thank you not to frighten me for nothing. I know what you are come for."

"You know, do you? Well, what is it then?"

"Oh! I know you very well; but allow me to tell you, it is a very great shame. I will have you up for it. Give me back the key this moment and be off."

"Some breakfast," growled the stranger.

"I have no breakfast for you; there is nothing to eat in the whole house."

"What! nothing to eat?" he muttered, knitting his brow, and bending a piercing glance on the girl as he put his right hand down towards her foot.

"Do you see this?" said he showing her a broad bladed knife with small black speckles, traces of recently shed blood he had somewhere hastily wiped off on the grass. "I have no time to joke with you."

Poor Duna started with open eyes, and remained petrified by his basilisk glances.

"Breakfast!" he shouted.

"Immediate!"

"Be quick! I have no time to lose."

"Take whatever you please; there is some roast meat of yesterday in the cupboard and some brandy."

"Show me into the parlor, put everything you have got on the table, and stir yourself."

Pale and bewildered, she tottered to the cupboard in the ante-chamber. He stuck the knife in his belt, and followed her step by step. Bread, brandy, salt, butter, cheese, and cold roast veal, were placed on the same table where the proprietor of the house had recently breakfasted, before setting off for the town. He seated himself, seized Duna's arm, and forced her down beside him.

"Well, I say," said he, bolting the fat veal with ravenous voracity, and quinqueting sideways at his companion, "I gave you a jolly start, didn't I?"

"I believe you did; I wonder who would not be frightened so?"

"This is capital brandy, is there any more of it?"

"There is another bottle in the cupboard."

"Have the goodness to bring it here."

"There it is."

"Thank you. By your leave I'll give you a kiss for it."

Duna no longer dared to resist, she submitted with the best grace she could to the rude kiss, contenting herself with wiping the place where his sharp beard scratched her soft skin until it almost bled.

"Well where does your master keep his money?"

"Really I do not know."

"But I do; we shall soon find it. Awdoja Jeremjewna, my pet, my darling!"

"What is your pleasure?"

"I wish my love you would be sociable."

Poor Duna was forced to make a show of being sociable. The guest was in the happiest humor; he laughed and joked with her; Duna gradually forgot her terrors, grew bolder; defended herself becomingly; nay laughed aloud, and endeavored to disguise her intense anxiety under a show of cheerfulness, whilst in secret she prayed fervently to Heaven that the red-nosed guest might soon eat and drink his fill, and take his leave, and the incomparable swain might soon arrive to indemnify her sensitive heart for this fearful torment.

Meanwhile the ugly vagabond had emptied his sixth glass of brandy. At the seventh he grew pensive, pursed his brows, and bit his lips as if a pang shot through his vitals; a dark shadow passed like a cloud over his countenance; suddenly he sprang from his seat, and without intending it pushed so strongly against his companion, that she almost fell between his feet. He looked round uneasily, took the brandy bottle, the bread and a piece of meat, from the table, put them into the fathomless pockets of his cloak, and said:

"Thank you for bread and salt—for your hospitality. Gaurilla Michailowitch keeps his money in the secretary's chest. Why don't you speak? You see I'm not so bad as you thought at first, my pretty chick. I love you—so much; just tell me what sort of death would you like to die? Shall I cut off your head, eh? Or would you rather I should hang you—from that beam, for instance? Don't be afraid, only say what you would like best, charming Duna."

"What pleasure can you take in plaguing me so cruelly?" said Duna, not crediting that the ugly jester was in earnest.

"Why don't you answer?" he said, examining the secretary and the lock. "I should be glad to know—whether you would rather be hanged—Oh! Gaurilla Michailowitch keeps his money under two locks, does he? Stay a bit; it is not the first we have coaxed open."

So saying he took an iron instrument out of his pocket, and immediately began to use it upon the lock. Duna stood as if spell-bound in the middle of the room trembling in all her frame.

The secretary burst open with a crash.

"Whoo! what a list of fine things! bank notes, and ducats, and watches! They don't go: spoiled most likely."

"A ring! I don't want it. Oh, I'll take these diamonds. Are these all crumbs of office?"

Chatting in this fashion with himself and with Duna, he crammed his pockets with money, watches and trinkets, and then turned abruptly to the half-dead girl.

"Well, my love, your choice? Waste no time; but tell me, what death will you die?"

"Well, I'm sure: At no you ashamed, sir! It is a very ugly joke this."

"I am not joking at all, my sweet one."

"What have I done to you? You have taken whatever you pleased; I did not hinder you."

"That is very true; but do you see, I can't abide leaving eye witnesses behind me: I wash my hands of them by all means. With others I don't stand on ceremony, but as you, my love, are such a nice good natured, amiable little dear, I will give you your choice of death. I love politeness, I too, have been brought up in St. Petersburg."

Still she would not believe he was in earnest.

"Now then let's have it at once. Let us put compliments aside. I am extremely sorry, but you must die by my hands. I am not going to be such a fool as to let you live to tell what sort of monstrous, eyes, nose, clothes, &c. I have got—what I did here, and, which way I went. Now, Awdoja Jeremjewna answer quickly."

Every word from her cold-blooded torturer was a dagger stroke to her; her limbs grew icy cold, and floods of tears poured over her inanimate face. She tottered and fell to the floor. In her fall she caught the robber's foot and kissed it.

"Have mercy on me!" she shrieked: Oh spare my life, I implore you! I swear to you, before the Holy Virgin, I will not say a syllable to any one. May I never see heaven if I do! For the sake of the blessed St. Nicholas have compassion upon me! I will pray all my life for you as for my own father, my brother—"

The inexorable miscreant shook her off from his foot, kicking her in the breast. In vain she raised her imploring looks and arms towards him; in vain she sought to touch his sunny heart with all that intense despair, and the clinging love for a youthful joyous existence—could breathe into the words, the voice, and the tears of a helpless being. The villain, harder than granite, grew every moment more cruel and savage. Raging with impatience, he caught her by the hair, forced her head back, drew his knife from his boot and was about to plunge it into her throat.

"Oh, oh! for the love of heaven," sobbed the unfortunate girl, beside herself at the sight of the terrible knife; "hang me! No bloody death! Mercy, mercy! Hang me rather."

"Aye, aye, he said with a hideous grin; so you can speak at last. Why did not you say so at once? I have lost a deal of time already; still I can't refuse you the favor; you are such a nice girl! Don't be afraid, Duna!—You shall die in the pleasantest manner. It is an ugly death that of the knife. If I might choose myself, I would rather be hanged than knowed, when my time comes. We will look about for a cord."

The wretched girl, powerless in mind and body through terror, cold as ice, trembling and almost lifeless, submitted to all his commands. The rope was soon found; and the murderer returned with his victim to the same room where the remains of the breakfast still stood upon the table. He threatened to kill her instantly if she stirred from the spot where she stood—placed a chair at the table—and sprang nimbly upon it. Having fastened the rope round the beam, he drew the knife from his boot, cut off the projecting part of the rope, stuck the knife into the beam, and set about making a double running knot on the rope. Duna stood motionless in the middle of the room; heat and cold rushed alternately through her frame; sparks of fire danced before her eyes; she saw nothing; she did nothing but pray, confess her sins, commend herself to all the saints, and mentally bid farewell to all that was dear to her in life.

"Presently, presently, my precious!" said the murderer, going on with his work; "you shall see how nicely I will hang you. I am not a new hand at the job. Do you see now, all is ready, only we must try whether the rope is strong enough. I would not for the world you should fall to the ground, and break your ribs. It is for your interest and my own that—Draw the chair away from under my feet."

Duna unconsciously went up to the table, and drew away the chair; whilst the robber held the rope fast in both hands, having slipped it over one arm up to the elbow, to convince himself of its strength by swinging on it with the whole weight of his body.

"Push the table aside."

Duna did so.

"All right, it is a capital rope; it would bear more than you—you and me together."

He now let go the rope, intending to jump to the ground. Apparently, it was his purpose to startle the poor girl by the bold and sudden leap; but the noise intended for her gliding along his arm, caught him fast by the wrist. Duna's executioner had in fact hanged himself by his hand.

Though experiencing the most acute pain, he wished to conceal his critical position from the girl, that she might not avail herself of it to escape. He tried to reach the imprisoned hand with his left, but the weight of his body prevented his bringing his shoulders parallel. Suddenly he began to whirl, fling himself wildly through the air, hoping the rope would snap, but in vain. If he had but had the knife in his boot, he might have severed it, or at the worst have cut off his hand, and saved himself by flight. But unluckily for him the knife was sticking in the beam. How was he to get at it?

He thought of one means—a desperate one—he last. He collected all his strength to shake the knife out with a powerful spring. The effort failed.

The weight of his heavy frame dangling in the air by one hand only, his violent efforts, the pressure of the tightrope knot, occasioned the villain intense torture; the joints of his arm cracked and began to part; the blood oozed out under the rope from the lacerated skin, and trickled into

the sleeve of his cloak; while that of the rest of his frame rushed from the extremities to his heart. Every moment seemed as if the hand would torn off. He even wished that it might. His anxiety lest the people of the house should return; his dread of being taken in this predicament; impatience, rage, the thought of his misdeeds, of his punishment; all his guilty life; all this possessed his tumultuous imagination, and bought his dark soul to despair. Cold sweat poured from his forehead. In spite of his tiger like endurance, a cry of agony burst, at last, from his iron bosom.

Duna, petrified, and thinking only of death, had hitherto looked on in idiotic indifference. At length she read his anguish in his ghastly distorted features, and guessed at last what had happened. Hope animated her: she began to think of deliverance.

"Awdoja, push the table nearer!" said the robber, in altered, but still hoarse and commanding accents, that terrified her again, and compelled her to blind obedience. Once more she lost her presence of mind, and pushed the corner of the table towards him. The villain reached it with the toes of one foot; he raised himself up a few lines. It was for him a moment of heavenly enjoyment. Never in his life had he known one like it—not even after the most successful murder. His agony was less intolerable; he drew breath again; but his left hand, which he tried to use to free his right, was benumbed and powerless. The knot too had grown too tight; the reproach felt that he could do no more without aid.

"Awdoja Jeremjewna!—kind friend!—good girl! do me the favor! jump upon the table; untie my arm—pray do! I will not kill you. I only meant to frighten you. Oh, how my head swims!"

The miscreant's torture touched the kind hearted girl's soul. The feeling of compassion not unfrequently extinguishes in woman the thought of her own danger. That woman thinks with her heart, has been said thousands of times since the invention of printing. In Duna's bosom compassion prevailed over fear, and stifled the voice of self preservation. She sprang upon the table, and labored long and hard at the knot. She could not undo it.

"Do me the favor, sweet, sweet Duna! Fetch a knife—cut the cursed rope—I am dying with pain."

The girl jumped off the table, and ran to the pantry. Poor creature! she little knew the return the red-nosed guest was prepared to make for her kindness of heart. She found a knife—the hurried back—she was on the threshold of the scene of torture, when the table on which the robber rested his foot turned over with a loud noise. He had upset it in endeavoring to change his feet. Once more he was swinging with all his weight in the air. A piercing yell told the sudden renewal of his former tortures. Duna stopped short at the door. His hideously distorted face struck her with involuntary horror; she thought it was Satan's own features she beheld. The sight riveted her to the spot where she stood; she shuddered and dared not move a step forwards.

She looked round and saw a window open. The thought flashed upon her that she might avail herself of the circumstance. But she suffered so dreadfully she screamed! The rope must be cut! Duna advanced a few steps. That horrid gaping mouth! She tottered back, and mechanically, unconscious of what she did, she raised herself to the window ledge, and dropped from it into the courtyard.

"Ha! devil's jade!" bawled the miscreant savagely; "you have done cleverly. I'd have slit your throat like a chicken's."

These words, uttered in unspeakable agony and despair, suddenly rallied the girl's energies.

She ran, and ran, till her strength was nigh exhausted; no one was in sight. She ran further; her breath failed—her limbs tottered—she dared not look around, lest she should again see that fearful mouth—lest she should again fall into the hands of her persecutor. Nowhere a living soul!

She struggled up a rising ground.

"Ah! there is our butcher; and there is Waska and Bruchot. Ah! he too is with them."

"Come along! quick! quick! quick!" she screamed. "He is hanging! hanging! hanging!—the villain is hanging! Faster! faster!"

"Hey, darling little dove of the woods!" they all cried with a laugh; "who is hanging? where is he hanging?"

"He is hanging. I tell you! Run to the house. Take forks, hatchets, guns,—a thief, a murderer, with great mustachios and a red nose! He said he would slit my throat like a chicken's—that he'd hang me!"

They hastened their steps, armed themselves as well as they could, broke the house door open, and went into the parlour. The robber had fainted; blood streamed from his mouth and nose; the arm by which he hung had grown nearly a foot longer. They took him down,

and bound him. After the return of the master and mistress of the house, he was conveyed the same evening to prison, and delivered into the hands of Justice; and Justice could not but own, with astonishment, that never till then had so long an arm come before her.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The policy of countervailing duties to meet the injurious exactions of foreign governments became established in the United States at an early period of Washington's administration. The first act of Congress providing for discriminating impost duties, dates from the fourth of July, 1789—exhibiting a coincidence of dates which reminds one of the fact that the declaration of independence in 1776, was reiterated in another form in 1789. An act levying tonnage duties received the signature of President Washington on the 20th of July in the same year.

Mr. Madison was the eloquent advocate of both of these measures. In the debates which occurred when they were under consideration, he spoke indignantly of the hostile and contemptuous policy of Great Britain towards this country, and avowed his disposition to meet interdict by interdict. In one of his speeches, Mr. Madison said:

"We have now the power to avail ourselves of our natural superiority, and I am for beginning with some manifestation of that ability, that foreign nations may be taught to pay us the respect which they have neglected on account of our former imbecility. This language and these sentiments are the language and sentiments of our constituents. The great political revolution now brought about by the organization of the new Government has its foundation in these sentiments. Sensible of the selfish policy which actuated a nation long disposed to do all she could to discourage our commercial operations, the States attempted to counteract her nefarious schemes; but their separate exertions ineffectual, with a united voice they called for a new arrangement, constituted to concentrate, conduct, and point their powers, so as to obtain that reciprocity which justice demands. The arrangement has taken place; and though gentlemen may contend that we are not at this moment prepared to use it in the latitude I could wish, yet let them concur in doing what shall indicate that, on a proper occasion, we dare exert ourselves in defeating any measure which commercial policy shall offer, hostile to the welfare of America."

We may note in these words one who knew well what he was saying, that the chief impelling cause which urged the formation of the present Union, and the establishment of the Federal Constitution, was the conviction that as the States singly could not counteract the nefarious schemes of a foreign selfish policy, it was essential that a new Government should be constituted "to concentrate, conduct, and point their powers, so as to obtain the reciprocity which justice demands."

Whenever the constitutionality of a Tariff is denied, it would be well for those who deny it to ponder upon the words we have quoted—the words of a man who had so large a share in the formation of the Constitution, and whose name is revered as that of one of its wisest expounders. [Balt. Amer.]

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the following resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 15th June, 1842,

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army of the United States to the scale proposed in the proviso to the first section of the bill of the House, making appropriations for the support of the army, and of the military academy, for the year 1842; and, also, into the expediency of regulating the pay of the general staff, in the manner therein proposed; and, also, into the expediency of regulating the allowance of rations to commanding officers of separate posts as provided in number 2, of said first section, and in the second section of said act; and to report their opinion upon said several matters to the Senate."

Have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

That the army of the United States being established and organized by a series of enactments, regularly passed, through all the established forms of legislation, it would be inexpedient to introduce into it any very essential modifications, but by a process equally deliberate.

The committee, therefore, submit that the changes and reductions suggested in the appropriation bill, now before the committee of finance, to which the attention of the committee on military affairs has been called by the resolution quoted above, are inappropriate to that bill, and are properly to be considered as separate and substantive measures, requiring all the forms and all the essentials of deliberation due to an important branch of the public service, consultation with the proper executive departments, the action of appropriate committees, and the regular progress of distinct enactments.

At the commencement of the present session, the aspect of our foreign affairs, and the condition of the Florida war, induced the Department, and the committee, to contemplate the augmentation of the army, as an event more probable than its reduction.

The increased energy and success of the operations in Florida have authorized, within a short period, the abstraction of a portion of the force from that service, and its restoration to its appropriate duties on the western frontier, and at the various fortifications and military posts around our extended territory. The progress of military works during the protracted hostilities in Florida, and the large accessions of Indians on the western frontier, would seem to demand a larger force than was required before the commencement of the war, and thus, regarded in a military point of view, the policy of every reduction of the army would hardly admit of question.

But the subject is presented to the committee in a financial aspect, and it is compelled to consider what possible retrenchment, at all consistent with a necessary military establishment, may be made so as, in this department, as well as others, to effect some relief for the exhausted revenue of the country.—With a profound sense of the necessity of making just sacrifices to the actual emergency, these committee have come to the conclusion, that preserving the present organization of the army, so that it may, whenever necessary, be rapidly and efficiently expanded, a considerable diminution may be submitted to in its actual numbers.

The proviso in the first section of the bill from the House, which has been referred to the committee, proposes, first, to disband the second regiment of dragoons, second, to reduce the artillery companies from 71 to 55, and, third, the infantry companies from 90 to 51, making, in the aggregate, a reduction of 4,475 from the present establishment of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, amounting to 11,804, leaving a force, on paper, of 7,329, which it would be exceedingly difficult to keep up, by enlistments, to 6,000.

The committee propose a different, and a less extensive, plan of reduction, which, in their judgment, will leave the army in a much more effective condition, and at very little more cost than the plan suggested by the House bill.

In regard to the second regiment of dragoons, by the law authorizing its creation, the President may, whenever he thinks it expedient, order it to be disbanded, and to serve on foot, either in the line, or as light infantry, and thus may, if the exigencies of the service require it, form it into a rifle regiment. This discretion has already been exercised, to a certain extent, by the Department, in the dismissal of thirty horses in each company, of both regiments of dragoons, making a very large saving in this most costly branch of the service; and doubtless, this course of reduction will be still further persisted in, if the exigencies of the service authorize it.

The committee, therefore, propose to continue the second regiment of dragoons, with this diminution of actual expense, and a reduction of the privates in each company, of both regiments, to fifty, instead of the present number of seventy one.

It is also proposed to reduce each company of artillery and infantry to fifty, suffering the non-commissioned staff of regiments, and the other enlisted men of companies, sergeants, corporals, musicians, farriers, in the dragoons, and artificers, in the artillery, to remain as at present.

This arrangement gives sixty non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to each company of infantry, sixty-one, including a farrier to each company of dragoons, and sixty-three, including artificers, to each company of artillery. By this plan, the following reduction will be effected:

In the twenty companies of dragoons	200
In the forty companies of artillery	320
In the eighty companies of infantry	2,400
Total	2,920

Leaving the strength of the army 8,884 enlisted men, instead of 7,329, as proposed by the House bill, making a difference of 1,555. An army of 8,884, on paper, will give an effective force in the field on an average of about 7,000. And this is less than the standing force established in the year 1803, in Mr. Jefferson's administration, and the minimum necessary, in the opinion of the committee, for the daily demands of the service.

The pay of the general staff is another subject presented to the consideration of the committee, by the resolution of the Senate. They have come to the conclusion that this subject should be postponed to the next session of Congress, for the purpose of procuring from the Department a full report, both upon the organization and pay of the staff, so as to enable Congress to legislate intelligently and efficiently on the subject. In the meantime, however, the committee propose the abolition of the commissary ge-

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neral of purchases, and the superintendent of armories.

In regard to the allowance of additional rations, under certain circumstances, the committee entertain no doubt of its propriety. They are allowed, or equivalents for them, in all armies, to meet the extraordinary expenses, unavoidably incurred by officers in particular situations. In certain specified cases, therefore, the committee propose to continue those allowances, making, however, a large reduction upon the amount for some years past. The following table exhibits the saving by the proposed reductions:

[This table we have condensed into a more simple form, as follows:	
200 Dragoons (privates), pay and clothing per annum	\$ 25,686 80
320 Artillery (privates), do.	35,708 14
2,400 Infantry (privates), do.	208,925 20
1 Commissary General of Purchases, salary,	3,000 00
3 Paymasters, including servants,	5,382 00
Double rations,	40,000 00
Total saving in the Quarter Master General's department, for regular supplies, repairs, rents, transportation, &c.	81,064 37
Total saving by reducing the dragoons to forty horses per loop	89,443 61
Subsistence of 2,920 men	165,309 00
Superintendents at armories, Harper's Ferry & Springfield,	4,428 80
Total saving	\$716,917 92

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:
I return the Bill originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:
It suspends, in other words, abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this departure from the adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, in the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that, "if before the first of August there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperious as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed as law under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the executive Department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the Revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny, that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable—on the contrary, the necessity as well as difficulty of establishing uniformity in the appraisement to be made in conformity with the true intent of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as importing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed nine years, unchanged in any essential particular; with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate councils—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justified any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides, "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government."

It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent.—and I as little doubt but that above as well as below that rate Congress may so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burthen which is compelled to impose upon the people for the purposes of government, productive of a double benefit. This, must of the reasonable opponents of pro-

tection duties seem willing to concede: if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy, in the persuasion, that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principles of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have an opportunity; which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and asking them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concession.

The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts, and all its several interests. The same rate of imports, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States—by the state of the public credit and finances—by the critical posture of our various foreign relations—and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition that it shall cease, 1st. In case of war. 2d. As soon, and so long as the rate of duties shall for any reason, whatever, be raised above twenty per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express and imperative, than this language.

It is in vain to allege that a defect in the Treasury was known to exist, and means taken to supply it by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the Distribution law was passed, but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures, entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily re-imbursed by a country, destined as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms but by universal consent in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable—much less excusable should we be in putting with any portion of our unavailable means, at least, until the demands of the treasury were fully multiplied. But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the Distribution Act could not have become a law without the guarantee in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill prevented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above twenty per cent are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the Distribution Act is disregarded—the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the first of August—so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed twenty per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. It is such an act, why postpone at all—why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs, which, now verily, is regarded as questionable, but why not have limited the provision to that effect?—Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August, than on the first of July. The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding twenty per cent up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear, that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent, being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to effect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for

the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so repeatedly adhered to with good in every interest of the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield revenue sufficient to maintain the government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and insure a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for much legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

A NUT TO CRACK.

We publish the following Statement of Appropriations for the Furniture, &c. of the White House at Washington, for the benefit of such of our friends, as are about to become Candidates for the Legislature in their respective Counties. If it should have the effect of driving into hysterics or epileptic fits, those of our neighbors whose nerves have so much shattered by Governor Morehead's Ice House and Hen Coop, we cannot help it.

APPROPRIATIONS.

FOR GENERAL JACKSON.	
March 2, 1829. For Furniture of President's House,	\$14,000
March 2, 1831. For do. do.	5,000
March 2, 1833. For do. do.	20,000
Besides the proceeds of the sales of decayed Furniture, by the same act, and exclusive of 2 or 3 sums at different times, of \$2,000 each for improvement of grounds about the President's House.	
FOR MR. VAN BUREN.	
March 3, 1837. For Furniture of President's House,	20,000
For alterations and repairs of President's House and for superintendence of grounds around the same	7,300
April 6, 1838. Proceeds of sale of old Furniture, to be applied to the purchase of new.	
March 2, 1839. For alterations and repairs of President's House, and superintendence of grounds	3,465
May 8, 1840. For alterations and repairs of President's House and Furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs and compost, and for superintendence	3,665

FOR GEN. HARRISON.

March 3, 1841. For Furniture of President's House of American manufacture, so far as may be practicable and expedient, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to avails of sales of decayed Furniture, the sum of	6,000
Even the last sum, so small in comparison with the \$20,000, with which Mr. Van Buren, a widower, commenced house keeping, that it seemed designed to reduce the venerable Harrison to a style of Log Cabin plainness, was voted, as will be seen from the date, by a Loco Foco Congress. The Whigs, since they have obtained the ascendancy, have appropriated nothing for Furniture. The accuracy of our statement may be tested by looking to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills, of the foregoing dates, in the Acts of Congress, to be found in the Clerk's Office of the several Counties. Those who saw nothing wrong in these expenditures of thousands of "the People's money," hoped to effect a political revolution in North Carolina, because of an outlay of \$75 on the Government Lot in Raleigh. Had an individual in any other State, offered such an ineffectual understanding of our people, there is no man of any party, having the least regard for the land of his birth, but would have resented it as an indignity, personal to himself. Let the people mark the authors of this attempt to deceive, and distrust them for the future.	

Rail. Register.

From the Wexmouth (Alabama) Times.

HENRY CLAY.
Frequently, since we took charge of this paper, we have been asked, if we intended to support Henry Clay for the Presidency? Yes—we emphatically answer. Henry Clay against the world! And now for our reasons:

We believe him to be the greatest man of this or any other age, of this country or any other country—great in all the attributes of Statesman, Diplomatist, Orator, and Man. And in this belief, we are fully warranted by his glorious history, illustrious as it is, with the history

of our government, from 1800 to 1842. During that period, no other public man has done as much for his country and his countrymen. The true interests of the American people have ever found in him an able, willing and faithful champion. Scarcely an important measure, which has contributed to the prosperity or honor of our Nation, is now recollected of which he was not originator, or cordial supporter. Of an expanded patriotism, snoring above the influence of local prejudices, his policy has been at all times eminently American. In Peace, he has ever exhibited a disinterested zeal and untiring activity in adopting measures promotive of the country's general welfare. In War, his eloquent voice has ever been raised, first and loudest, in defence of the rights and honor of the nation. Indeed, his whole life, as a public functionary, in whatever character he was called upon to act, has been such as to secure his country abroad the highest respect of her sister nations, and, at home, to build up and perpetuate those institutions best calculated to preserve our liberties, multiply our resources, protect our interests, and, in short, to secure the greatest amount of national or individual happiness to the people.

At all times, and under all circumstances, throughout the whole course of his political life, though assailed on every hand by the most vindictive party abuse, Henry Clay has pursued "the even tenor of his way," and has exhibited a beautiful consistency and straight forward advocacy of right, an independent, frank, fearless support of the principles of republican liberty and national independence—of which no other public man can boast. Incapable of being actuated by selfish motives, his eye has never wavered from the single object of his devotion—the country's good. Curtius like, he has never failed to sacrifice self when his country required it. His manly support of Harrison, when it justice had been done, he himself would have been the candidate of the Whig party; his noble efforts in support of Whig principles when threatened by the undermining treachery of John Tyler; his zealous and powerful exertions to keep united the Whig party, when basely deserted by its head—all are pointed to with proud satisfaction, as evidences of the disinterested patriotism and unswerving integrity of the Great Statesman of the West.

These are some of the innumerable reasons which prompt us to support Henry Clay for the next Presidency. His claims are greater than those of any other man living—it is due to him—justice has already been too long delayed. Every consideration of duty to him, to himself and to their country, should impel the Whig party to an early, united and efficient action in his behalf. HENRY CLAY against the world—say we, and under this motto we are prepared, zealously and fearlessly, to do battle to the last.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

As the Locomotive works in this State, are endeavoring to produce an excitement against the present Whig Congress, for the passage of the Bankrupt Law, we have turned to the Yeas and Nays in the Senate, both on the passage of that law, and on the bill of the present Session to repeal it. From which it will be seen, that the Bankrupt law could not have passed, originally, but by the aid of Loco Foco votes, and that it would have been repealed before it had taken effect, but for the opposition of Loco Foco votes.

Journal of Senate, July 21, 1841.

On the question—Shall this bill pass? it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 23.

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Betrien, Chase, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merriek, Miller, Morehead, Patton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge and Young.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Culbert, Fulkner, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Perce, Prentiss, Rives, S. of S. Smith, of Conn., Surgeon, Tappan, Wright, and Woodbury.

It is thus apparent, that four Loco Foco votes were given for the bill and five Whig votes against it. Had those four votes been cast on the other side, or simply withheld, the law could not have passed.

On the repealing bill, Jan. 25th 1842.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Perce, Prentiss, Rives, S. of S. Smith, of Conn., Surgeon, Tappan, Wright, and Woodbury.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Betrien, Chase, Clay, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merriek, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge.

These were 4 Whig votes, it will be seen, in favor of the repeal, and 2 Loco Foco votes against it. The majority being but one either Mr. Walker or Mr. Williams by changing his vote, could have prevented this law from going into operation. We suggest to our readers to preserve the clearest of those noisy politicians who, though ready to avail themselves of all the advantages of the Bankrupt Law, attempt to cast censure on the Whigs, as a party for passing it.

Rail. Register.

It is stated that there are at least 8000 persons, male and female, in New York out of work.

RHODE ISLAND.

Intelligence received at New York on Friday morning from Providence confirms the fears heretofore expressed of renewed disturbance and outrage in Rhode Island. From the energetic and decided proceedings of the lawful authorities it is evident that the adherents of Dorr are preparing for new acts of agitation and violence. We learn that on Thursday Gov. King left Providence for Newport. He has ordered all the militia of the State to proceed to Providence. The steamer Providence had been chartered, and would take the troops from Newport, Bristol, Warren, and other towns on the river—so that 3,000 men were expected to be under arms at Providence on Friday. They will march without delay to Chepachet, sixteen miles distant, the headquarters of Dorr and his adherents. It was generally believed that Providence would be placed under martial law. We think it not unlikely that the principal object of the rebellious partisans of Dorr in the demonstrations which have provoked such prompt action from the Governor is to create a fresh excitement which shall prevent the Legislature from passing any acts favorable to the extension of the right of suffrage, so that would at once frustrate all their schemes of lawless violence. We trust that these considerations will not be allowed to influence the members of the General Assembly; but that the steps already taken towards calling a Convention of the People to revise the Constitution will at once be carried into full effect. We understand that some of the most desperate ruffians of the Five Points (in New York) have within a few days gone to Providence.

New York Tribune.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following letter was received this morning by a friend of ours from his brother in Providence:

Providence, June 25, 1842.

The battle of Rhode Island is again to be fought over, and this time I suspect it will not end without bloodshed. Dorr's party having been some time past in stealing guns, powder, &c. A few nights since they broke into a powder-house and took thirty eight kegs of powder.

They are now assembling their forces at Chepachet and Woonsocket, villages about sixteen miles from the Connecticut line, where they will probably fortify themselves. Dorr is either there or on the borders of Connecticut. Last night the Dorr party had Woonsocket and Chepachet under martial law, and would allow none of the other party to enter; they took four of our men that were sent out to learn what was going on, disarmed and bound them, and marched them twelve miles, half the distance on foot, and then imprisoned them. This morning they were set at liberty through the intercession of one of their officers. All is preparation here for war, and every man has to shoulder his musket. I think something of packing up a part of my goods and sending them off, as we are threatened with burning, plunder, &c. but shall wait till to-morrow and see how things look.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The complexion of the news from Rhode Island is similar to that received yesterday. All was busied and excitement and preparation for an apprehended conflict. The State had been placed under martial law, and new recruits were hourly swelling the ranks of both parties. To judge from the statements in the papers, it would appear that the crisis was fast approaching.

The Legislature of the State, which had been in session at Newport adjourned on Friday to re-assemble at Providence on Monday. Before adjourning an act was passed authorizing the Governor to place the whole or any part of the State under martial law. They also passed an act calling a Convention of the People of the State for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, or form of government.

The election of delegates to the Convention is to take place on the first Tuesday of August, and the Convention is to assemble at Newport on the second Monday of September. The Constitution that shall be agreed upon is to be submitted to the People.

This prompt and liberal action on the part of the General Assembly had produced no visible effect on the partisans of Dorr, who were assembled at Chepachet, though an article in the Express newspaper, the organ of the Suffrage party, would seem to indicate a disposition on its part still further party, rather than at once to urge hostilities to an extreme point.

The general expectation at Providence was, that the insurgents would on Saturday attempt to carry out, by force of arms, their revolutionary designs; and in anticipation thereof, all the militia of the place, together with the volunteer companies which had been transported thither from Newport, Warren, Bristol, &c. were under arms, making in all a force of about three thousand men.

The President Journal says that from all parts of the State, except the disaffected portions of Providence county, the people are flocking in to maintain the Gov-

ernment—that the crisis is immediately at hand, and the men who are now rallying around the Government will not be disbanded until the question is settled.

THE LATEST.

Letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in Washington, dated

Wednesday, 3 P. M.

I write with my arm on my back, and go into line in 20 minutes. William Gibbs M. Neill is appointed M. J. General. The Legislature have to-day passed an act declaring the State and city under martial law, and every corner and street is now guarded by men-at-arms and no two persons are allowed to stop on the sidewalk.

For the Recorder.

MR. HARRIS: Of all the absurdities of this age of vagaries, what one can be greater than the silly fancy that the present age is inferior in wisdom and knowledge and refinement, to the one immediately preceding! or, in other words, that we are not wiser and more learned than our fathers and grandfathers! Can any man of observation, entertain for a moment a supposition so utterly unfounded! If so, he certainly must belong to the class of those who, "having eyes, see not." Look for a moment—a single glance is enough—look at the multitude of books with which the press is teeming. Compare them with the obsolete works of the last age. Instead of Noah Webster's elementary Spelling Book, we have a magnificent quarto American Lexicography of the English Language, with a synopsis of words differently pronounced by different orthoepists, by Noah Webster, L. L. D. Look at that Mr. Editor, and say whether the latter be not an immeasurable improvement upon the former. Look at the "Poor Richard" of a former age, and compare it with the mammoth sheets of universal knowledge now daily and weekly issuing from the newspaper press. Our fathers were a dull plodding race of day-laborers, who voluntarily confined themselves to the limits of their own plantations, or chained themselves, as it were, to their benches and workshops, scarcely leaving home except on Sundays to go to church, and even then more earnestly clad than our servants of the present day. Their leisure hours and wet days they spent in conning such obsolete works as the Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, &c. Our mothers and grandmothers, useful drudges, employed themselves in carding, spinning and weaving, sewing, cooking and washing. The time which they spent in the kitchen and laundry, our young ladies now devote to the toilet, the parlor, and the elegant novels and periodical literature of the day. Our grandmothers could talk of little else than domestic operations. The Bible and a few other old works on morals and history constituted the whole of their reading. Why sir, my little daughter, just in her teens, knows more of botany, and philosophy, and orthography and etymology, and chemistry and pneumatics, optics, acoustics and calliothetics, than her grandmothers ever dreamed of, indeed a great deal more of these and a hundred other things than was in the world in her grandmother's day. It would do you good, Mr. Editor, to hear the child talk over these things, when she comes home from the boarding school to spend her vacations. Why sir, we can hardly understand a word she says: and when we ask her to explain the meaning of some of these wonderful sciences invented in modern times, she rattles it off like a book. If you could only see her old grandmother, as she sits at her little wheel spinning flax, or stringing snaps, shelling peas in her lap, or picking cotton, according to the season (for we are obliged to humor these old-time folks in their inveterate whims, and let them have any thing to keep them busy and quiet,) if you could only see the old lady, I say, actually stopping her work, her eyes brightening and dancing in her sockets, and her mouth gaping in admiration as she listens to the child's wonderful display of acquirements, it would do your heart good. Why sir, I declare to you upon my word—and honor, that when little Corellina was walking across the room the other day, her granny actually took her eyes off the bible (a thing she has not been known to do for the last forty years) threw her spectacles up, and exclaimed, "Dear me! how different the children walk now a days, from what they did when I was a girl. Well, I am quite behind the age, and if I am not taken from this world soon, I really am afraid I shall see Enterpains gems, dainty jewels and Italian airs take the place of good old Sternhold and Hopkins, and Scott and Byron and Bulwer usurping the place of the old family bible." But here comes my little Euphelia bringing half a dozen medals from school, dear little thing, slipping out (for she can't talk plain yet) one for astronomy, one for philosophy, one for metaphysics—sweet little tongue—and one for "I really can't understand which of the ologies, and her poor old grand mother is in such a fit of hysterical admiration, that I am forced to lay down my pen, leaving unsaid what I most wished to say.

Yours, &c.

SOLOMON STRUTTER.

Weekly Almanac

JULY.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE WHIG LE GION.

As faithful chroniclers of the times it becomes our duty to inform our readers that the Universal Whig Nation has taken position at the "Head of Salt River."

They found their quarters, which had just been evacuated by the Democratic forces after a very short residence therein, in a most foul and filthy condition. The cabins were defaced—the fences thrown down—and the whole premises exhibited evidence of having been overrun by "the Spoilers."—On their arrival at their new home, the Tippecanoe boys set themselves to work in cleansing and tidying up their habitations, and with the aid of the Big Broom and scrubbing brush which were manufactured in 1840 by our good friend Dupuy and used in preparing the White House for the reception of the lamented Harrison, they soon cleared away the filth and had every thing in comfortable condition.

Although the Whigs intend to change position with the Democrats in the fall of 1844, they are determined to cultivate the premises judiciously while they remain in their possession, and to leave them "in apple pie order" for the permanent accommodation of those who shall succeed them.

We are happy to state that the colonists are in fine health and spirits. To those who desire to enjoy society of the first order, we recommend a speedy removal to Clay Bank. (the name of the settlement,) the population of which is composed exclusively of Whigs.

For further information as to the present condition or future prospects of the colonists, inquiry may be made of any of the Whig Editors in the U. States, all of whom maintain a constant correspondence with their friends of the Salt River settlement.

Nota Bene. The public are cautioned against receiving information coming from any other source than that indicated above. This notice is deemed necessary, as it is understood that a certain Thomas Ritchie and others are actively engaged in misrepresenting the character and condition, and above all, the prospects of the colonists.

Denver Rep.

The Peoria (Illinois) Register, referring to the promise of an overflowing harvest this year, who where shall we find a market for the surplus over and above the consumption of those who produce it? And it answers the question thus:

"Protect our manufactures. Take away one-fourth of those who are now raising breadstuffs, and set them to gunpowdering, and we have a home market at fair prices for all the wheat and corn we can produce. These manufacturers will furnish us with every thing we need in war. Thus we are relieved from dependence on England, and the money, which would otherwise be sent off, is kept in our country, to afford capital for our banks, and enable them to redeem their circulation in gold and silver."

Why are certain persons opposed to a tariff?—Because, if they can render business occupations nearly profitless, the business of lending money will be extremely lucrative. These Shylocks are pretty much all advocates for free trade in money and goods. They go against all corporations because they are aristocratic monopolies. If these corporations are banks, they lend money at six per cent, and that destroys the great profit of the individual saver. If manufacturing establishments, they afford profitable employment for labor and good prices for the laboring farmer, so that he will have no need to borrow money to pay his taxes. By means of corporations too many men of moderate means may unite in establishing a woolen factory; the men who work in it may own shares, and have their part of the profits, therefore a corporation is an odious monopoly.

The answer is opposed to a tariff because the wages labor cheap. The lower the price of labor, the more difficult it is to pay debts; the more he can make with his money, the less it will take to purchase his supplies; the more severe the pressure to pay debts, the more exorbitant interest he can demand, and the more he can thrive on the general ruin.

Bellevue Falls Gaz.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.—Several important proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted, within a few days past, in the District Court of Middle Tennessee, under the involuntary proceedings of the late act of Congress. The amount involved in one case, is probably, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. This enormous estate is brought into bankruptcy, for equitable distribution, upon the petition of certain creditors who feel themselves aggrieved by the partial provision made for their claims in the assignments and trust deeds recently executed by the delinquent debtors.

The Bankrupt Law is fast becoming a creditor's measure. That it is the most equitable as well as the most summary process by which an insolvent concern may be liquidated, we have never entertained a doubt. As such, it has been treated by the English practice for the last two centuries.

Nashville Whig

"Always believed him to be a Goose." "Well, how do you like your husband?" said a female friend to a newly married lady.

"Oh, he's a duck of a man," replied she who was enjoying the honeymoon. "A duck, oh!" said the querist, "ah! then I have been mistaken in my opinion of his species; I always believed him to be a goose!"

Life in Western Steamboats.—The N. Orleans Picayune has the following anecdote. It is very characteristic of manners on the Mississippi.

Equivocal.—"Boy, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman the other day as he stepped on board of a steamboat and saw a "darky" listlessly leaning on the guards.

"I did b'long to Massa William, sir, when I come aboard; but he's been in de cabin playing poker wid de captain 'bove a hour; I don't know who I b'long to now!"

Humility.—"An humble man is like a good tree, the more full of fruit the branch is the lower they bend themselves."

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlic and Smut Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the small and garlic Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Garding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Rock Mills, May 16. 24-

Orange County, May Term, 1843.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange County, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a certain division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. 25-

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres, Black Gambel, Gambone, Georgia Nankin and Alpaca Cloths, Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings, Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings, French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghames, Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins.

Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayenne Prints, Lead color and black figured Laces, Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Coloured and white Cambrics, Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribbands, and Edgings.

Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Gravats, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Fancy Silk, Gance Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars, White and black Horse and half Horse, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes.

Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes, HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skiving Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Leans.

White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spier, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candy, loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co. 25-3mp

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta, against

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Ym. Bringer, Pretty Bringer, Israel Eastwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanan, Hillyard Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hazy, Prudence Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1843.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk. 21-

Price adv. \$5 00.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER. 30-

April 18.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr. 30-

April 18.

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols, HAVING removed to the corner store for nearly occupied by Nickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 30-



WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMOUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Yerge Watches, Gold guard and fob Keys, Fine Gold Rings, Breast Pins and Earrings, Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit, Silver Thimbles, Gold Hearts and Crosses, A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives, Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors, Silver Ear and Tooth Picks, Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes, Gold Shirt Buttons, Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains, Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches, Gold Barrel Lockets, Coral, Gilt Lockets.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style. May 4. 32-

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH. 32-

May 4.

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S., M.G.S., M.A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. P. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mullin, &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry-salters, Druggists and others of the mercantile community, a clear and concise description of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may discharge them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in reflecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a b. v. paper type, and will make about 1400 Svo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one or thirty monthly numbers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 136, Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York. Feb. 12, 1843. 34-

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON. Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1843. 33-

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3.

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c. Best Brown Sugar, Havana Sugar, Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Best Green Tea, Black, Herring Salt, Bar Iron, assorted Steel, Hoop Iron, Sheet, Cut Nails, assorted Mould-boards, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Polished Trace Chains, Best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Taperine Soap, Tallow Candles, Spanish Indigo, Madder, White Lead, in kegs, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Spice, Black Pepper, Ground & Race Ginger, Cloves, Maco, Camphor, Putty, Salt Petre, Alum, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Copperas, Ground Log-Wood, Lamp Black, Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MIJCKLE & NORWOOD. 18-

April 5.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Do. Brown, and Drab, do. Do. Steel mixed do. Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Clocks and Overcoats, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky James, Kerseys, Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.

Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, White and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Whinney & Rose do. Jacksonet and French Muslin, Figured, striped, and plain Silks, Black, English and American Prints, Black, figured, and plain Mouselin de James and Challies, Black and blue-black Bombazines, French and English Merimexes, Silk and Mouselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs, Paghioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls, Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Danish and Bird-eye Diaper, Bleached and brown Table Covers, Irish Linen, black and brown Holland, Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS, Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS, Gentlemen's pegged and rewed Boots and Shoes, Course Broghans, Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, Do. Gaiter Boots, Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Black and Green Teas, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON. 01-

November 23.

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

GOS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO-FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Piano and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 25-

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harnesses, Trunks, (both wood and iron frames), Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips, Collars of all kinds, Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style. They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS. 03-

January 5.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debt to their name to their manifest and valuable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and RHEGIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prodigious of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs. The healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly asserts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scrophulous Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colic and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining to the public the theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the cause thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent. 22-

May 20.

Disease a Unit.

Importance of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and how necessary are the laws of nature. Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty world, which rolls in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Life Pills attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unit. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are cordive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arise Fevers, Cholera, Malaria, cramps in the bowels, febrile, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant eruptions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth's Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity, these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the work part, i.e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and then fore the powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Such the acidity or secority exorates the fibres and opens the ulcer. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i.e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner a white swelling, anastat enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth's Pills the impurities of the blood. All persons who do not feel a call should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed by Dr. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough, Siedman & Ramsay, Piusborough, Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington, Joseph H. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson, James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill, J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph, John R. Brown, Privilege, Do. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford, J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough, James Johnson, Wentworth, Do. Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do. Owen M'Alair, Yanceyville, Caswell, J. R. Callum, Milton, Do. May 10. 23-12m

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MARCH 18. 15-

MANY VOTERS.

March 18. 15-

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.